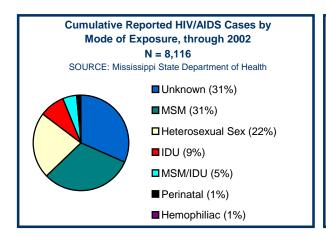
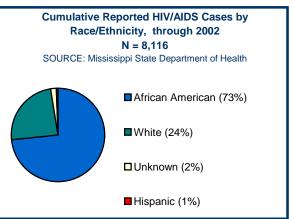


# HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention MISSISSIPPI

# **HIV/AIDS Epidemic**

Mississippi reported 5,799 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.





# **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)**

#### **Syphilis**

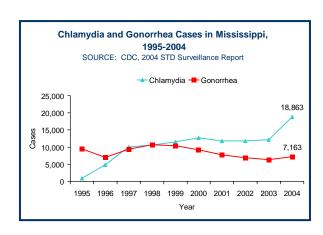
Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the Southern U.S. and in some urban areas. In Mississippi, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased by 97% from 1995-2004.

- Mississippi ranked 18<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states with 2 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 65 in 1995 to 3 in 2004.

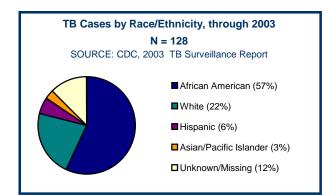
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy and chronic pelvic pain.

- Mississippi ranks first among the 50 states in chlamydial infection (654.7 per 100,000 persons) and first in the rate of gonorrhea infections (248.6 per 100,000 persons).
- The rate of chlamydia among Mississippi women (1016.6 cases per 100,000 females) was 3.8 times greater than the rate among Mississippi men (269.7 cases per 100,000 males).



## **Tuberculosis**



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Mississippi reported

- ☐ The 20<sup>th</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- □ A total of 128 TB cases with 57% affecting African Americans and 22% affecting Whites. In all, about 9% were among foreign-born persons.

# Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

#### HIV/AIDS

Building Bridges, Inc. in Jackson, Mississippi is a community-based organization funded to increase HIV testing of persons in high-risk communities of color. The project targets African Americans and has collaborated with the Mississippi State Department of Health to strengthen services and increase the number of persons tested who receive their test results.

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The STD Program developed the "jail initiative," to provide syphilis testing at city and county jails throughout the state, known to be high risk venues. At many facilities, Disease Intervention Specialists (DIS) perform initial mass screenings of inmates to "kick off" the new

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Mississippi, 2005 (US\$)	
HIV/AIDS	\$5,204,718
STDs	\$1,614,390
ТВ	\$882,744

program before turning it over to jail personnel partners. In more rural settings, DIS perform weekly visits to draw blood specimens to test inmates for syphilis.

#### **Tuberculosis (TB)**

Tuberculosis among African-American Mississippians increased by 9% from 1999-2003. The state continues to seek ways to better serve this population. In 2003, the state's TB program contracted with eight TB outreach workers who are indigenous to this population. Tailored interventions were implemented specifically designed for African Americans and their communities. These interventions aim to remove program obstacles and ultimately eliminate TB in this population.

### **Health Officials**

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